SHERMAN'S PARTINTHE WAR

England's Greatest Soldier Writes of the

Deeds of One of Our Dead Heroes.

He Discusses American Characteristics and In-

sinuates that We Don't Know Much About

War as It Is Carried On in Europe.

By General Viscount Wolseley, G. B. C.

General Sherman, one of the greatest

leaders in the confederate war, has just

passed away. His death is an intense sor-

row to those who knew him personally,

and no man has ever been more sincerely

regretted by the nation he had served so

well. His name will be forever cherished

in the United States and honored wherever

Few of the great men in that fratricidal

struggle now remain. As I write this the

telegraph is spelling through the cable the

sad news that the brave spirit of his great-

est opponent, that of "fighting Joe John-

ston," has just followed; Sherman's to an-

other world. General Johnston-a very old

man-died of a bad cold caught at the

funeral of his old antagonist, from which

he never rallied. Of the part which Gen.

Sherman played in the great drams we are

now able to speak clearly. He has told his

own modest story in his memoirs, and that

story is corroborated by numerous other

authors who have written upon the war.

The time has come when history must,

therefore, settle what place, what niche in the mansion of fame is to be given to him

as a general. Was he, or was he not, a great

leader of men who will be remembered forever, not only by his own country as a

patriot, but by the world as a great general!

When General Sherman died, an American newspaper collected the opinions of many well-known soldiers regarding him. The greatest of living strategists—no greater has ever lived—Field-marshal Von Moltke, was naturally first amongst those whose views were requested. In his courteous reply he said that he had not studied the history of the great confederate war in any detail. American writers are accustomed to refer to it in terms of hyperbole, not only as the greatest and most remarkable of wars, but as the one which embraced all the important lessons of war when waged on the grandest and most remarkable of scales. Even the best American historians of its most remarka-

American historians of its most remarka-

ble events refer to each operation in each campaign as settling forever many vexed questions in tactics, and as laying down for all time great laws upon the science and art of war. Yet the Ameri-

WHY THEY WERE INTERESTED.

absorbing interest to a young nation like

the United States, and to the parent stock in

these little islands of ours, are not closely

studied on the continent of Europe. The

those of the great military powers of the

world. It was throughout a war between

hastily-raised levies, and where, with the

exception of the most remarkable leaders

on both sides, even the officers were with-

ont any military education or instruction

The Southern planter, and the professions

and business man of the North, suddenly

found themselves called upon to perform

new part in the drama of life. Hundreds

ave, thousands of gentlemen who had never

even killed a snipe, or fired anything but,

perhaps, a revolver at a mark, had not only

to command men, but to lead them into ac-

tion. Not only were they unaccustomed to

their work, but they had no conception of

The battles conducted by such men, in command of undisciplined, hastily raised

soldiers, do not, it must be admitted, con-

vey many useful lessons to the military

atudent of nations with great regular

armies, highly trained in the science and

what war was like.

out by armies constituted like

military problems involved were

the English tongue is spoken.

The Eagle, with wings strong and free, Builds his home with the flags, In the lowering crags

That o'erhang the white foam of the sea.

That's the Proud Bird o' Freedom. The Nest of the WILL BE FOUND AT AGLE WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

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THE LESSONS OF A LOST LIFE

The Teachings of Common Sense Should Be Applied When Health Is at Stake,

And These Teachings Are that People Who Wish to Live Their Allotted Time Should Measure Their Work to Their Strength.

Written for the Sunday Journal.

While so many bright and valued lives are wasting hopelessly with disease, while the faculty are earnestly discussing new treatments of tuberculosis and the grip, it is time to study the lessons of common sense in regard to health. The tendency of the best minds is to accept the methods of specialists with discrimination, to hesitate over singular treatment and follow more rigidly the lines of health, including those of comfort. The people have a right to know what concerns their health and lives. Such questions interest them more nearly than social topics or politics. It is time they knew more about themselves, the beating of their own hearts, the condition of their own blood, whether life or death-giving -to the law and to the testimony on these things. If I condense and translate the epics of doctors' note-books, it is believing that the laity cannot know too much about matters hitherto left to the exclusive keeping of the medical profession. It is more safe or just to do this than to leave our property solely to the care of others, heedless ourselves of the rates of interest or profit accruing-a neglect which com monly leads to ruin.

The following story is condensed from tract by an American physician well known on both sides of the Atlantic. It is so signficant in its cautions, I have chosen it for a first lesson, spite of its unhappy ending. Read aright it reiterates the hopeful ability of the human system to resist repeated attacks of disease, if strict conditions of health are obeyed. What these conditions are it repeats in staring type. Is it blind-ness of head or heart which cannot in-

In May, 1887, Mrs. _____, aged twenty-five, father and a sister had died of tubercle and her blood was tuberculous; (a) the sputum had lung fibres and she was also suffering from inward enlargement. In one month of careful dieting and medication her cough disappeared, the lung gave evidence of healing, the blood became healthy, the heart beat easier and the enlargemen was reduced to normal size. Her case had shown unusual progress and she had with her great resiliency done more in a month than is usually accomplished in six During the summer she did fairly well:

had been ordered to take much outdoor exercise. This she overdid (b)-there is such a thing as patients playing too hard as well as working too hard. Family troubles worried her, and indifferent beef (c) gave her diarrhea, so that in the fall she began to run down again. In November she returned to New York, traveling alone; caught cold on the sleeping-car (c) and had an attack of congestion of the lungs on arriving, which set her back. Still she pulled out all right, and in January went Before leaving she walked to the top of the Metropolitan Opera-house, over one hundred steps, to hear little Josef Hoffman play. She was in good flesh; no cough. On reaching home she walked nearly a mile over an icy road up a hill to her house without fatigue.

INCREASING DIFFICULTIES. All went well awhile till her cook left her; then came a great deal of trouble getting help; the patient had to go into the kitchen and cook for seven beside her fam-1ly; (b) had to go into the kitchen is hardly the truth. She was a woman of good family, her father among the first in his profession; her mother highly cultivated. The patient had one of those exquisite nervous systems that brooked no delay; (b) she loved to carry on her household with the ntmost precision. Before her first child was born she had for one summer carried on affairs for a family of seventeen. (b) Her husband owned a large stock farm with an extensive and expensive plant of full-blood cattle in a malarial region (a.) Neither he nor the realized the suicidal result of her working, so in her great desire to keep things running soomthly (b) she did work she ought not to have done, and the first result

her little son in by one hand and severely wrenched herself so that sharp pains came

In May. 1888, she was without a servant, and did her own work (b), did not feel well, and did her own work (b), did not feel well, was tired, had much pain in the top of the head, blood not normal, yeast present in spores. Soon she was taken sick with chills in the back, fever, vomiting and delirium (a.) She was relieved, but from a bright, cheery, hopeful person she became irritable and despondent, and at times distrustful of her friends. It seemed as if all the good work done her health was thoroughly undone. She convalesced slowly, fed with oysters, chicken, cream, new milk, fish, etc. In August the cough began to come back, and despite the physician's urging to live as before, on beef alone, the poor, sick woman was so shattered by the meningitis that she could not. There can be no doubt the wrench received when she puiled the boy into the carriage had hurt her much. In September lung fibres began to appear in the sputum and on the 15th of that month she had four hemorrhages, finally controled by the atomizaorrhages, finally controled by the atomization of persulphate of iron one part to sixty-four of water, and the use of bugle weed and witch-hazel internally. She again took to bed and said she was going to die. Hectic fever came on, bright spots on cheeks, skin cold and sweaty, pulse 120. She was encouraged to come down to close beef diet, broiled. For her cold skin and its sweaty condition acid baths were used with salicin, also the primary current from a galvanic battery in very small doses for the internal trouble. It was truly wonderful to see how that woman improved. In one week's time she was out of bed was soon out driving the sweats of bed, was soon out driving, the sweats stopped and the cough greatly diminished.

IMPROVED BY A CHANGE OF CLIMATE. But the latter part of October she was so much depressed by the malaria (a) that it was decided to make a change of climate. The malaria, of course, was left behind, and she improved. A few weeks before Christmas she decided to make up a box of presents for her children. It was feared the brain-work of choice and the labor of needle-work in these presents would injure her. These fears were fully realized; she had a very bad attack of homesickness and her appetite left her: she was given as much leeway as possible in her diet, and the cough came back. The night sweats returned, the lung fibres again appeared, the bright spots in the cheeks showed that death was again making good time in the race. Christmas night, after a sad day, she said, "Doctor, I am going to up this committee and club work. put my appetite behind my back, and eat broiled chopped beef four times a day in dinner my room; I do not want to see any other a year food." In four days she said, "That beef is settle really begins to taste good to me," After the middle of January she never coughed again. She had a well-defined goitre; (a) after going on rigid diet it slowly disappeared and never bothered her any more. March, 1889, she had a severe attack of pain in the left side which extended up by heart and down the arm. It puzzled the doctors, till they brous thickening of the bowel. Now this fibrous thickening was of the same nature as the excessive development of connective tissue in the goitre (a); if the nutrition could be held on proper basis nature in time would take it away, as she had done with the goitre and in other cases of thickenings. It must be remembered that such mal-developments in the bowels are of poorly vitalized tissue and very prone to pain. The indication was to keep her comfortable, the bowels open and her nutrition as healthy as possible. She was fed on beef, with a little vegetable food, the bowels kept open with small doses of chemically pure sulphate of soda (glauber salts), and the pain controlled as best pos-

In May she went to the seashore at Buzzard's bay; here she was doing quite well, when she went home back to malaria (a) and less careful habits. Malaria attacked her and probably there was some ptomaine poisoning from pepsin (c); at any rate there came on excessive fermentation, agononizing pain, and she gradually sank, dying

early in August. Thus ended a brave life. A SERIES OF QUESTIONS. This history, duplicate of many, which a stranger can hardly read without bitter regrets, provokes some searching questions. (s) What right has any man or woman of tuberculous blood and descent to marry early in life, till the system has fully matured its resisting strength or else has developed its tendencies to disease? To marry young and enter on hard work in a malarial climate is sheer suicide. But how many people, ambitious of getting on in life, stop to think that to take the best business was congestion of the lung—the right one this time, not the left, which was the one with tubercle. She came out from this attack of congestion, and later in the spring, less thank of the false conditions of our this throw nourished of the false conditions of our legitimate use of calvary, there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw nourished of the false conditions of our legitimate use of calvary, there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw nourished of the false conditions of our legitimate use of calvary, there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary, there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary, there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary. The legitimate use of calvary there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary. The legitimate use of calvary there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary there was practically no country which the American the spring, less throw legitimate use of calvary there was practically no country which the American the spring that the spring the dice with Death In this case, with legitimate use of calvary there was practically no country which the American the spring that the spring t

(b) The exquisite nervous system is at once the delight and the anxiety of doctors, by its susceptibility to good or bad surroundings. Grosser natures are insensible, apparently, to bad air, bad food and depressing circumstances, but once attacked by disease, go down fatally, more surely than the high-strung, delicate sort.

The latter are easily depressed, but given a chance, get the better of a dozen attacks which kill ordinary people. It is mournful that social and inferior ambitions turn off this splandid force to money making show this splendid force to money-making, show housekeeping, to observance of social and family rites, to petty economies even, while health and life are set aside. Heavily weighted as she was by birth and bad air, this smart, sensitive woman must overwork herself from first to last. You ary till the cook goes, and she needlessly does not leave her misdirected energy be-

mother, or hire a boy for indoor work if no sort of help is available; better to sleep in unmade beds and eat canned dinners, wear rough-dry linen, and sweep once a month, dreadful penalties, worth enduring to save needed strength. If you can't keep up with society and housekeeping together, let society go first, and housekeeping after it, rather

than trade on nerves until they let the soul out. I cannot write strongly enough on this point. The one thing invaluable to a family is the life of its mother and wife. When once the vital force begins to run down it seems as if everything could be depended on to drive a nail in one's coffin. The indifferent beef-whose fault was that? The cold caught on the sleeping-car, un-ventilated, unprovided with sufficient covering, ill-warmed or overwarmed, does not matter; one is as bad as the other. Sleepa frail traveler. The ptomaine poisoning from pepsin not prepared with sufficient care-whose fault was that? The latter finished the deadly work and clinched last pail which shut woman away from her ever. It is impossible to deny that the prevention of any one of these disasters might have left the balance of vitality in her The growing refinement numanity means increasing susceptifor good and evil. there is no evil, whether a chilly sleeping car, food ill prepared, or impure medicine, which you and I may not have to meet with vital energies so depressed that it is the finishing stroke to our lives. Tubercie causes death what causes tubercle, meningitis, fibroid, grip? Microbes bred and

was the malarial poison, not the tubercle

and art of war. Yet the American military writers must surely know that their great war is very little studied by the officers of the continental armies; that in the staff colleges of the great powers very few illustrations are drawn from even those brilliant operations by means of which Lee, with very insignificant means and resources, kept the great Northern armies at bay for four years. The history of this contest is far better known to Englishmen, and especially to English officers, than to those of any other nation. During the progress of that war every move of the great game was followed with intense interest in the mess of every British regiment. The names of Lee, of Grant, of Sherman, of Stonewall Jackson, McClellan and a host of other distinguished generals are still household words with us. Their achievements were well known in Their achievements were well known in England at the time, and we still discuss the relative military merits of the men who took a leading part in that war, but whose very names are almost wholly unknown to the great bulk of the military students in The reason is not far to seek. We read them, we enter into all the feelings which actuated and influenced the soldiers and can see her, working for a household of seventeen people the first summer of her married life, when she should have been most careful of herself; breaking down in the spring of 1877; better in a month; overrace. The names of nearly every remarkdoing her outdoor exercise in the summer; running down in the fall; well from Januable man, statesman or politician, as well as general or admiral, on both sides, are to takes the work for seven besides her own family, and breaks down with menbe found in the directory of every English ngitis in May; cough again in August; town. Their lauguage was English, the bleeding from the lungs in Sepconstitution and laws of the two belligerent sides closely resembled and were modeled upon those of England, the great parent of free nations. It was our fiesh and blood that fought with all the pertinacity of the Briton in the valley of the Potomac, and strove for mastery along the Mississippi, the "father of rivers." Englishmen do not, they never have, and I trust they never will look upon Americans as foreigners, or American soil as a foreign land. Blood is thicker than water, and please God the day tember; feels she is going to die, but under treatment is out of bed in a week. She flees the malaria which depresses her, but hind. Everybody else is making Christ-mas presents, upon which women squander money and strength, as brides do on their trousseaus. She feels she must not be behind the rest—there must be a box of presents for the children, no matter if their mother's life wes into that box. This remthicker than water, and please God the day nant of energy should have gone toward laying up strength. Anyhow, spending it will never come when the ties of kindred now happily existing between the two left her benkrupt for the time. She never world shall be weakened, much less severed, woman with vitality enough to vanquish a But the fact remains all the same, that goitre in September, if prudent of her the great events of the confederate war, strength, might possibly have escaped the which were and are of such deep and all

fibroid which finally wore her out with MEASURE YOUR WORK BY YOUR STRENGTH Ten thousand wives and mothers will read this, who used the same caution for the coming summer and year, which would have saved this brave, rash invalid at least some precious months of life. Will they have courage, if needful, to measure their work by their strength, to let anything go which conflicts with health and easy living? How many will have conscience and loyalty to their own to say: "I must give attend a reception or give this season, perhaps not for year or two, till my strength settled again." Friends want me to visit them or insist affectionately on visits from them. Doctors should be subprensed to say how many good women have got their death in entertaining visiting friends. or going tiresome journeys to visit others. If the startling truth were known the ghastly list recited, friends would not be hurt or husbands disappointed by a refusal to be worked to death in the name of hospitality given or received. Ac for housekeeping, it is better to take the children of school all summer to help

A SNEER AT OUR CAVALRY. As an illustration of my meaning, I may mention the fact that in most of the his tories of these American campaigns, there is constant allusion made to the "cavalry, and to the magnificent use made of it by men like Stuart, Forrest, Sheridan, and other dashing leaders. Now, the real fact is, neither side possessed any cavalry at all, in the European sense of the term and according to the European notions regarding that arm. More than this, had they done so, they could have made no practical use of it, because the country was ill suited, indeed as impossible for cavalry as England is generally. It cannot be too much impressed upon the minds of the British officer that whenever this country is invaded, the enemy will bring no cavalry here, beyond the few squadrons ing-cars have sown seeds of death in many required to reconncitre in very small rarile traveler. The ptomaine poisoning parties along the roads leading to London. The reason will be, not because of the difficulty of transporting the horses across the channel, but because there is no country between London and the several points where landings might be expected, where cavalry, as cavalry, could maneuver or engage. More still, when that day arrives. our magnificent force of cavalry, and our 11,000 yoemanry, which we still train on cavalry lines, will have to be employed upon the less showy work of the mounted infantry man. That is, employed in the way in which Sheridan, an infantry officer, following the gallant Stuart's method, carried out the brilliant operations which ended at Appomattox Court-house. Unless to charge down a road on a front

of four or five treopers, armed with revolv-

subject to the serious consideration of those gallant enthusiasts who would have us increase the strength of our cavalry beyond all proportion to the infantry we are ever likely to be able to send abroad for any war, and who object to the conversion of our splendid yeomanry into mounted rifles.

In the study of the use Stuart and Sheridan made of their so-called cavalry, but really of their mounted infantry, all soldiers have a great deal to learn—far more, I humbly venture to think, than is generally assumed by the continental writers on war. The mind, the imagination, of the cut-and-dry cavalry leader is too much entwined with the story of great cavalry achievements to care for, or to trouble himself with, the more presaic part of the mounted infantry soldier. But it will not always be so, for when the great power of offensive action afforded by a large force of mounted infantry comes to be duly appreciated, to be fully realized, as will most surely be the case by and by, then the dragoon will reappear, and become again the recognized soldier in every regular army he need to be, and the military student of the old world will turn for instruction as to the best mode of employing him to the history of the confederate war. Its lessons will be no longer ignored; and the most important military lesson it taught us is the right use of the old dragoon—that is, the use of the highly-trained foot soldier, who, being mounted on any ridable quadruped, or some form of cycle, is thus given the locomotive power of the hussar in a close country.

PRONE TO EXAGGERATION.

PRONE TO EXAGGERATION. In my opinion a dispassionate history of the confederate war has yet to be written, and in this century, perhaps for the first quarter of the next, we can only hope for such a history from the pen of an outsider. The pages of the Century Magazine were for a long time thrown open to the best men of both sides, and the result was a collection of most useful and most highly interesting narrative literature, unique, I believe, in military history. There is plenty of material for such a history. Several of the chief actors, especially on the Northern side, have left us most valuable personal narratives and autobiographies. Those it has been my good fortune to read have been very good, and prove that many of whom America has best cause to be proud can write clearly and forcibly of their doings, and describe them in no egotistical spirit. Of the many histories of these events, the same cannot, however, be these events, the same cannot, however, be said. There is running through the majority of them an inflated exaggeration that often entirely mars the narrative, and always grates upon the ears of those who would fain admire the deeds they are meant to record. No account of the whole war is more generally used as a work of reference than "Campaigns of the Civil War," published in 1884, in twelve small volumes, by Scribner, of New York. I open a volume at hazard, and I read as follows: "The main force kept steadily onward " to accomplish a forward conquering march of complish a forward conquering march of well-nigh three thousand miles, the like of which has not been seen in civilized lands during the Christian era." Now even if this were an accurate statement, its very magniloquence alone would prevent adequate justice being done to the author in Europe. "The whole world and all history" are expressions too commonly used by American authors in their narratives of

The military student is struck by the honest seriousness in which American writers apply the term "veterans" to troops whom military writers would describe as very raw levies. It is strange to hear this term applied to men who have never gone through any course of military training, although they had, perhaps, been present during some months of fierce but very loose fighting. It is an amusing contrast to this, to hear our old regimental officers complain of the inadequate peacetraining of men who have been some years in the ranks, who have been some years in the ranks, who have been thoroughly well drilled, and have been well instructed in musketry. At the battle of Shiloh crowds of the armed citizens, dressed as soldiers—absolutely undrilled men—ran away. Not only were they then under fire for the first time, but many of them had never previously fired a round of ball-cartridge. It would be astonishing if they had not run away. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that, had such an army found itself in front of regular troops, one would have expected every one of them to have bolted.

NO CAUSE FOR ASTONISHMENT. No officer of any experience is astonished at their flight, but he is somewhat surprised when he finds them referred to by General Grant in the following terms: "Most of these men afterwards proved themselves as gallant as any of those who saved the battle from which they had deserted." It is but natural that the distinguished General, who brought this war to a successful end, should be proud, very proud, of the soldiers he commanded. But it must be remembered that of regular armies, or of what goes on in battle between regular armies, or of what regular troops can do in action, he may be said to have had no experience. Had it been otherwise, he would never have committed himself to the opinion that, with the exception of the regiments which then actnally broke and fled from the enemy before they had even suffered seriously, the behavior of the men was "worthy of the best of veterans." The expression "veterans" is so commonly used by American writers in histories of this war that the reader must receive it with caution. They apply it frequently to men who have not, perhaps, worn a soldier's coat more than a few

When the European student of war takes this in he may be excused if he abandons the study of works where such a misappro riation of terms is constantly resorted to He knows how long it takes to convert the ordinary civilian into the disciplined and useful soldier, and though, perhaps, amused such a declaration. The words were, fact, only used in this sense: that raw and undrilled recruits had become, thanks to their experience of war, relatively veterans when compared with an enemy nearly as untrained as themselves. The raw material, the classes from which the North ob tained its recruits, were just the same as those from which we draw our soldiers at all times. We can then express an opinion with some confidence on the subject. There are few English officers who would expect their recruits, even when led by the welltrained and experienced officers we possess, to successfully stand up to an equal number of any regular and fully-trained soltend in our wide-extending empire.

diers, or of many of those intensely warlike. barbarous races with which we have to con-It is because the experience of war, fought with troops constituted as those of the Northern and Southern States were in this great internecine struggle, conveys so little tactical instruction to the regular officer, that its history is so little read by the European military student. It is, think, much to be regretted, that none of the American military writers have remembered this. Had they done so, they would, I think, have avoided the use of the "suerlative" somewhat more than they have

To write General Sherman's history, or do him justice as a soldier, as a strategist and tactician, would be impossible in these articles. In the Northern States, no man stands higher in the estimation of his countrymen. I imagine the majority of Americans place General Grant before Gen. Sherman, but nine out of ten place the lat-ter second on their list of great soldiers. SHERMAN'S EARLY TRAINING.

In order to properly estimate his char-

alry could act. Had the war taken the combatant forces away to the prairies, the case would have been different. There, the side possessing the largest and best-organized coavilry force would have been bound to win. But those great grassy plains were outsided the theater of war, just as Salibbury plain will be beyond the field of operations of the army which invades England. I commend this interesting subject to the serious consideration of those gallant enthusiasts who would have us increase the strength of our cavalry beyond all proportion to the infantry we are ever likely to be able to send abroad for any war, and who object to the conversion of our splendid yeomany into mounted rifles.

In the study of the use Stnart and Sheridan made of their so-called cavalry, but really of their mounted infantry, all soldiers have a great deal to learn—far more, I humbly venture to think, than is generally assumed by the continental writers on war. The mind, the imagination, of the cut-and-dry cavalry leader is too much entivened with the story of great cavalry schievements to care for, or to trouble himself with, the more procale part of the mounted infantry as oldier. But it will not always be so, for when the great power of offensive action as to the best mode of employing him to the history of the confederate war. Its lessons will be no longer ignored; and the most important military lesson it taught us is the right use of the old dragon—that is, the use of the highly-trained foot soldier, who, being mounted on any ridable quadruped, or some form of cycle, is thus given the locomotive power of the hussar in a close country.

PRONE TO EXAGGERATION.

It is interesting to compare the autobiographies of Sherman and of Grant. Sherman's narrative of the earlier period of his life is most graphic and interesting. But from the moment he touches upon the great war his history, even of those operations in which he played so distinguished a part, requires to be supplemented and corrected from other sources, while Grant's biography not only gives us an admirable paigns, but furnishes us, even in paigns, but furnishes us, even in regard to Sherman, with many particulars which we do not receive from him. Probably this is partly a question of date. Sherman's Memoirs were published in 1875, Grant's in 1885. When Sherman wrote, as he complains himself, little had been done to clear up the disputed facts about the war, and he seems to have been afraid of arcusing controversy by any full statement of his troversy by any full statement of his own view upon them. When Grant wrote men's minds had had time to quiet down. His great position gave him the opportuni-ty of speaking with definite authority. He was able to employ the services of others, both in assisting his literary work and in collecting and collating evidence. He had access to the vast accumulation of materials stored in the War Office at Washington, and was able to take advantage of the admirable maps which, during his term, had been worked out for all parts of the field of

In dealing, therefore, with the earlier years of Sherman's life, I shall chiefly rely upon his own account of the incidents through which he passed; but for the p rt he took in the war it will be necessaryato draw much from other sources of informa-

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.] LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA. The Latest Venture of the Famous Traveler.

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, the cele-

brated Arctic explorer, is now on his way to Alaska to explore the large section of coun-



plorer proposing to go as far west as possible between now and the opening of the winter season. He hopes to reach Behring sea, which is distant from the Yukon on a straight line, some four hundred miles. Lieut. Schwatka proposes to coverabout one thousand miles. No white man has ever entered this country as no one can make any predictions as to what it will be like. This is his third exploring trip to Alaska, and he declares enthusiastically that it is a wonderful country.

Sherman and the March to the Sea.

George William Curtis, in May Harper. Among the chief tigures of the epoch of the most individual and original. The most romantic and picturesque of the many renowned events of that time was the march to the sea. It has already a distinctive character, like that of the Greeks in Xenophon's story of the Ten Thousand. When the news of its successful issue reached this part of the country, it served to show the simple and honest patriotism of one of the most unfortunate of the Union generals. Burnside, after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, had been relieved, and wasstaying with a company of friends at a country house on Narragansett bay. The company were all sitting one morning upon the spacious piazza, when a messenger rode up and announced Sherman's success, Burnside's delight was enthusiastic. All thought of himself vanished. The good cause only was in his mind and heart, and, running to his wife, he joyfully kissed her, saying: "I know that the company feels as I do, and will forgive me," It was the feeling of a soldier as simple, and true-hearted, and patriotic, but not so fortunate as Sherman, and it was the same candor and manly sweetness of nature that softened Sherman's voice whenever he spoke of the soldiers of the war, to whom fate had seemed to be unkind. He is gone, the last of the old familiar figures, some of his old foes bearing him tenderly to the grave. And are not Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Porter, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Sumner and their fellows historic figures worthy to rank with the elder revolutionary group dear to all Americans?

Where Our Pumice Comes From, Pumice-stone, as everybody knows, is volcanie product-a porus form of lava or slag which is thrown out from volcances in eruption, and which holds so much air that it will float. It is obtained principally, however, from Campo Bianco, one of the Lipari islands in the Mediterraneau. which is said to be entirely composed of this substance. Pumice is extensively employed in various branches of the arts, and particularly in the state of powder for polishing the various articles of cut-glass; it is extensively used in dressing leather, in grinding and polishing metallic plates, etc. Pumice-stone is ground under a runner and sifted, and in this state is used for brass and other metal-work, and also for japanned, varnished and painted goods, for which latter purpose it is generally ap-plied on woolen cloths with water.

No Words Wasted.

Briggs-A friend of mine got off a bright thing the other day. He called on a young lady who had a pet dog she was trying to acter and the nature of the experience and education which prepared him for the great part he afterward played in the civil up and said, "I can bark pretty well my-

Griggs-Ha, ha! What did the girl say? Briggs-Nothing. She simply sent the

FORGERS BEAT UNCLE SAM

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Why It Is that Skillful Counterfeiters Occasion the Treasury Alarm.

They Can Buy Treasury Paper Cheaply and Photography Does the Rest-Italians the Most Frequent Counterfeiters.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The recent circulation of fresh counterfeit money, which even Uncle Sam's engravers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing confess their inability to distinguish from their own work, has called public attention very strongly to a menace to the country's finances that is practically new. Photographic and photochromic processes, of late invention, have rendered it easy for forgers to reproduce any note or certificate with absolute perfection, so far as the designs are concerned. As for the paper to print them upon, the government sells it-the real stuff, of treasury manufacture-at a cheap rate to any one who wants to buy, If you don't believe it, you can easily obtain from the Secret-service Bureau here a full account of the manner in which, not long ago, a skilled operator took a large number of real one-dollar bills, washed them in a chemical bath, so as to remove every trace of the printing, and then used the plates he had prepared to print on the same paper as many \$500 bills, the profit on each being \$499. That the counterfeit was effective is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that in one day he passed four of the \$500 notes on one bank, not being afraid to hand them right over the counter to the question. There were one or two almost imperceptible defects, which caused them imperceptible defects, which caused them to be detected; but that was because they were engraved by mechanical process. In photography there is no error, and that is the reason why the forger to-day is in a position, for the first time, to make a treasury note or a certificate on Uncle Sam's own paper that no man, however expert, can tell from a real one. It is for this reason that the chief of the secret service urges, as a last resort, that each denomination of United States paper money shall have a distinctive paper of its own, the imitation of which shall be forbidden by legal enactment. Even thus the safeguard is a very insecure one, and the fact is recognized that the battle against the torgers must be fought from this time on upon more perilons ground than ever hitherto.

It is an interesting thing, in view of the present Italian complication, to consider the fact that the Italians in this country, the fact that the Italians in this country, according to the records of the secret service, are so beculiarly addicted to the crime of counterfeiting that in a single year more people of that nationality have been arrested and convicted on this charge than of all other nationalities put together. Most of those caught, too, were Sicilians—the tribe to which nearly all of the lynched New Orleans murderers belonged. Desirable citizens, truly. One feature characteristic of Italian counterfeiting methods is a widespread organization, seldom betrayed by traitors, which renders it possible to issue the same forged money simultaneously from points a great ways

it possible to issue the same forged money simultaneously from points a great ways apart—a scheme calculated to occasion the government detectives much thouble in their efforts to discover the source of supply and track down the producer.

The counterfeiting of coins has, by no means, kept pace, of recent years, with the improvements which the forgers of paper money have been able to accomplish. Most of them are very clumsy, and it is only once in a while that a piece of metal appears which occasions discomfort to the authorities. About the only dangerous coin out at present is a bogus silver dollar which the secret service is applying its energies to wiping out. It combines, in a most unusually accurate degree, the essential elements of "ring," weight and "appearance." On the whole, the counterfeiting of coins would not appear to pay, inasmuch as seventerfeiting of coins would not appear to pay, inasmuch as seveneighths of the makers of imitation money captured are in the coin business. It must be remembered, however, that this branch of the profession attracts very many votaries whose knowledge and skill are not equal to reproducing cash on paper. The latter is the educated branch. Most counterfeits of gold coins are merely alloys, each \$5 piece containing \$4 worth of the precious metal, or in some such proportion. There is no very remarkable one out at present. There are limitations to the possibilities of coin forging which, it is to be feared, will preclude its ever reaching the status of a fine art. status of a fine art.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE DEVICE. America is the birthplace of mechanical genius, par excellence. One cannot but admire the New Hampshire gentleman who not long ago devised what he appropriately termed a "boodle-machine." It was a contrivance much the shape of a lemonsqueezer, only that in the places where the halves of the lemon go were set two dies for the obverse and reverse of a five-dollar gold piece. The inventor made it his business to travel in rural parts and to approach enterprising agriculturists of means on the subject of his machine, Money comes notoriously slow in farming and thus it is, perhaps, that the small rustic capitalist is apt to have an inclination for accumulating cash rapidly, by means legitimate or otherwise. Upon this more or less criminal propensity of his the green-goods men do feed and wax fat; but they lie in wait for their victim when he visits the wicked city with a wallet full of green backs and a heart filled with guileless confidence in the good intentions of the ostensibly benevolent stranger who has won a prize in the lottery. The New Hampshire gentleman, on the other hand, sought the farmers on their rural estates, and his method was to show them how easily five-dollar gold pieces could be manufactured with his machine and to take them into partnership on a basis of half-shares in the profits. In one side of the squeezer, when closed, was inserted a funnel, into which a curious metallic alloy was poured, melted. As soon as it had had time to cool, the squeezer was opened on its hinge, and lo! there was a \$5 piece of gold sure enough-just like a real one, save that it had a silvery color This, however, was quickly rectified by the Yankee, who dropped a little liquid on it from a bottle, whereupon it turned a permanent golden hue and was to all appearance everything that a five-dollar gold piece should be. Nor was this surprising, inasmuch as the coin was actually a five-dollar gold piece, fresh from a United Stress mint. The secret was all in the machine which was constructed not to chest Uncle Sam, but to deceive the farmer. melted metal poured in simply flowed into a cencealed cavity in the squeezer, while the New Hampshire gentleman, in locking the contrivance estensibly to make the east, touched a knob which caused s \$5 coin, previously put in, to into the sunken hole occupied by the die on one side. when the affair was opened, the gold piece appeared, just as if it had been newly molded. It had previously been coated thinly with quicksilver, so that it was only necessary to put a drop or two of the acid upon it in order to eat off the mercury and expose the gold of the coin. The purpo of the quicksilver was merely to make the newly-cast coin the same color as the metal poured in. Of course, the enterprising farmer was willing enough to put \$1,000 or so into so promising a scheme for turning out five-dollar pieces ad infinitum, and the

with the cash. The latter had no use for counterfeiting when he could earn real money so easily. One of the most remarkable counterfeiters that ever lived was John Peter McCartney, known as the "King of the Konjakera who had a record of thirty-five industrions years employed in the business. This ingenious old scoundrel tigured as a capitalist during that period, providing the money required in nearly every important

New Hampshire gentleman walked away